SELECTION OF SITE FOR ICE HOUSE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the ice house is a common thing among the outbuildings now found on many farms, yet there are many farms which do not have it. Farmers not enjoying this useful piece of equipment have need to consider, as fall comes along, what arrangements should be made so that they may have a place ready to store ice when cold weather arrives.

The selection of a site for an ice house is very important. Other conditions being suitable, the ice house on a dairy farm should be placed as near as possible to the milk house, in order to reduce the labor of handling and to encourage the more liberal use of ice. On a general farm the ice house should be located near the residence. To facilitate drainage the ground on which the ice house stands should be porous and slope away from the building. Advantage also may be taken of the nearness of hills, trees, or buildings, which often afford protection from hot winds, thus saving ice.

Type of Building.

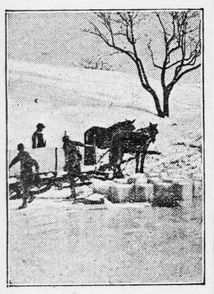
The construction of the ice house depends to a great extent upon local conditions, the size of the house, and the difficulty of obtaining ice. These factors help to determine the sum that may wisely be spent for such a building. Where ice is expensive or hard to obtain, a better constructed and insulated and therefore more expensive ice house is advisable. Where natural ice can be harvested and stored cheaply a cheap structure is usually satisfactory, and the loss from melting ice is a small consideration.

The cost of harvesting and storing, the interest on the money invested,

Farmer's Ice House With Milk Room.

Ice House Is Useful Piece of Equipment on Any Farm.

and repairs and depreciation on the building, are to be considered in relation to the ice loss from melting; and the type of house to be built depends upon these factors. It never pays to build permanently in other than a substantial manner, and careful thought



Getting in the Ice Crop for Next Summer.

should be given the matter before erecting a cheap makeshift that will not give adequate service.

An ice house should be built where it will be shielded as much as possible from the wind and from the direct rays of the sun. The object is to prevent the outside heat from passing into the interior and melting the ice; consequently every effort must be made to resist the passage of heat by placing in the walls a material or a form of construction which will reduce the transfer of heat from the outside to the inside. No material known will entirely prevent the passage of heat, but several kinds of material, called non-conductors or insulators, offer a high resistance to its passage. The best insulators appear to be those that contain entrapped air in the greatest number of small spaces.

As to the size, this must depend upon the amount of ice that will be needed. A cubic foot of ice weighs about 57 pounds, so in storing ice it is customary to allow from 40 to 50 cubic feet per ton for the mass of ice, but the quantity that an ice house of a given size will hold depends upon the manner in which the ice is stored. Generally speaking, in the north it will take one and one-half tons for cooling the milk from each cow, and two tons per cow in the South. Allowing 50 cubic feet for a ton of packed ice, ten tons will require about 500 cubic feet of space.

Detailed figures as to capacity, together with directions and building plans, are found in literature issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is always ready to answer inquiries on this as on other subjects pertaining to farm practice.

BENEFITS OF FALL PLOWING

It Gives Better Distribution of Work, Relieving Rush During the Spring Season.

There are several advantages to fall plowing. It gives a better distribution of farm work, relieving the spring rush. Soils that are inclined to be wet and cold will warm up and be ready for working earlier in the spring if fall plowed. Where sod, coarse litter or a heavy growth of vegetation is to be turned under the material will partially decompose during the winter, thus making it possible to prepare a better seed bed in the spring. Fall plowing also helps destroy certain insects. Soils that are heavy and inclined to be cloddy will often improve in tilth with fall plowing.

PREVENT MOLD IN BUTTER TUBS

Cause of Much Annoyance and Source of Big Losses.

Receptacle Is Steamed for Thirty Seconds and Inner Surface Paraffined and Rubbed With Salt—Meets Need of Creameries.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The growth of mold on butter in tubs is a cause of great annoyance to dealers and a common source of loss to creameries. Preventive treatments designed to do away with this trouble have been devised by various people, and these have been carefully studied by the United States Department of Agriculture. The treatment that has been found most successful consists in soaking the tubs in cold water, steaming them for 30 seconds with live steam, paraffining the inner surface, and then rubbing over the paraffin with salt. In addition, the liners for the tubs are soaked for 30 minutes in a saturated solution of boiling brine. Under the supervision of the department several million pounds of butter have been packed in tubs and liners treated in this manner and no cases of mold have been reported.

A number of methods of treating tubs and liners have been tried out in comparison with the one just described, but no other has been equally successful. Some tubs and liners were merely soaked in cold water, and in these the mold made an abundant growth. When the tubs and liners were soaked in a saturated solution of cold brine the growth of the mold was somewhat reduced. Butter in tubs that were soaked in water and steamed for 30 seconds with live steam, and lined with liners that had been dipped in a saturated solution of boiling brine, developed very little mold; but results were still better when paraffin and salt were used as described above.

The treatment found most satisfactory is inexpensive and meets the needs of creameries of any type and in any part of the country.

Soy Bean Fertilizer.

The kind of fertilizer to use with soy beans or the advisability of using any is a mooted question, although it seems fairly well settled now that it is wise to use some fertilizer at planting time.

Roughage for Sheep.

Alfalfa and clover hay are considered the best roughages for sheep, but these are sometimes very high in price or are not on hand in big enough quantity to feed the whole flock.

KEEP ONLY BEST PUREBREDS

All Animals That Do Not Come Up to Ideals Should Be Sold to Butcher—Keep Breeders.

All purebred animals are by no means desirable or satisfactory. Where purebred registered animals are kept the best only should be retained or sold for breeding stock. Slaughter or sell for slaughter the purebreds that do not come up to your ideals of breeding stock.

Too Much Middlings.

There is quite a tendency just now on the part of poultrymen of the corn belt to feed middlings in the dry mash, and, although they are a valuable addition to the ration when fed in proper proportions, it is possible to overdo the matter.

Ducks Are Easily Raised.

Besides the advantage of furnishing feathers as well as eggs and meat, ducks are not usually troubled to any great extent by lice or mites and may be housed in cheaper quarters than chickens. They are easily raised.

To Prevent Pip.

"Pip," is a condition, not a disease, and it is usually found associated with avian diphtheria or with diseases of the breathing organs. If the disease which is responsible for pip is successfully treated, the condition will disappear.

Place for Business Farmer.

The best place for a farmer to become a business man is on his own farm; and the farmer who doesn't know whether a cow pays for her feed is no business man.

Costume Suits Have the Call

Last year there were rumblings about the costume suit. The ultra-smart woman had adopted it with a good deal of fervor, but it had not by any means become the popular thing. Now, asserts a fashion writer in the New York Times, it is all of that and more. Everywhere there is a demand for the costume suit in many guises and myriads of varieties.

In the first place the costume suit has much to recommend it to the modern busy woman because it is useful in so many ways. It serves almost every purpose through a long day, and well into the evening until the hours and the occasions for formal clothes have arrived. It is, besides, something new and bright and interesting. It gets away from the dead normality of the suit as it has existed for so many aeons. It provides a new lease on life by the addition of a dress in one piece instead of the shirtwaist and skirt which women were so loath to discard.

Popular Wool Velours Costume Suit.

Of course it is a mystery why this should be called a three-piece costume when, in reality, it is a two-piece affair. But that, it seems, is the way of fashion. The name no more fits the garment than, at present, the gown fits the figure. Just by way of making fashion plain, it might be well to describe the three-piece suit. It consists of a dress that is usually made of a section of some heavy woolen material and a section of silk or a lighter woolen fabric. Then there is a coat to match the woolen material, lined with something that either tones in with the general effect or actually repeats the silk or wool that is used in the making of the dress. Then there are trimmings of embroidery and fur and bandings of braid and ribbon and of the material folded into strips. Many are the means of making the costume interesting by way of trimming and decoration, but the foundation is generally the same.

Fur Is Prominent.

Fur is a particular factor in the new costume suits. Sometimes a short fur coat is a special part of the gown. Then the dress is so made that it conforms nicely with the coat, which sets the tone of the garment. Again fur is used in wide bands on the coat so that it almost covers the length of that part of the costume. If the idea is a lavish one, there will be a wide band of fur about the bottom of the skirt, and altogether the gown looks as though it were some handsome sort of an outdoor wrap with all the elements of warmth and coziness in its make-up. When the little short wrap is thrown aside there is disclosed the softest, sweetest sort of a frock with chiffon sleeves and all sorts of grace-

Where the Wool Brocade Coat Becomes the Interesting Portion of the Popular Wool Velours Costume Suit

Costume Suit, Showing Russian Influence, Made of Black Broadcloth, Fitch Fur, Red Braiding and Lining.

fulness which had been hidden under the thickness of the coat.

Not all of the coats are short, of course, but very many of them are, as the short coat is one of the features of the season. It has so many designs and it is made out of so many materials that it offers that possibility of variety which is ever a lure for the modern woman who wishes to be well dressed.

On looking into the possibilities of the costume suit as related to your own figure, and the requirements which you will have to consider, you will find that there are as many specimens of the short coat as there ever have been of any expression of fashion. In fact, this little garment has come forward in so many styles that it fascinates because it can be done in so many different ways.

Short Coat Is Colorful.

The short coat, too, can be colorful and may be made to break that straight line of color which the one material makes impossible.

As an illustration of the short coat of a different color there is one made from a wool velours, one of the very newest of materials. It is loosely fitted, with sleeves that are wide all the way from the shoulders to the wrists, and it has an opening which slants from one shoulder to the opposite hip in the most picturesque manner. The idea of this suit is an original one. The coat is made from a material in two tones of rich, warm brown, one shade being brocaded on the other so that it becomes impossible to tell where one begins and the other ends. That is the air of modern weaving come to delight the world of dress. The coat is lined with a silk velours, in one of the lighter shades of brown, verging almost to tan. It shows at the front where the coat opens at intervals, then turns over to make the stiff standing collar which gives a good deal of charm to the costume and a ray of becomingness which could not very well be acquired in any other way.

The dress is made of the material that lines the coat. It is a simple affair, one of those French wrapped dresses that folds about the form and ties with a narrow belt, the whole side being left open to show at the hem that divergent line which gives it much of its smartness. The only note of trimming is a bow of fur at the point where the coat closes and meets the skirt. When the whole of the dress is disclosed to view it develops that it is trimmed at the neckline and somewhere about the sleeves with bands of the same fur.

It makes a harmonious sort of garment, and it certainly has all the style that could be desired by the most particular woman. Moreover, it is so constituted that it will be acceptable for many occasions during the day, and will always, from earliest morning until late at night, carry with it an air of smartness. It is fashionable in coloring, extremely good as to cut, and most interesting as a truly feminine expression of the latest style.

Coat Need Not Be Short.

The coque feather on the hat, with its long and elegant sweep, helps to carry out the general effect, and being attached to a little draped toque of dark brown velvet, supplements the color scheme in the most artistic manner.

There are other and much more formal expressions of the costume suit. The coat need not always be short, but it can be long and fitted or it can be long and decidedly "wrapped" in appearance. Any woman may have the line and the design that she wants if it is her pleasure to own a costume suit, for there are so many ways of doing the thing that the pursuit of the right idea becomes distinctly fascinating.

A Russian coat made with every detail considered in its making is the fitted coat with the circular peplum that reaches nearly to the floor and conforms favorably with the lines of the longer skirts. This suit is made of a shiny black broadcloth, and braided across the front with a Russian design of colored braids that give a cheerful look to the whole thing. The fur—a fitch fur—is put on in bands that are narrow enough but placed so that they give the greatest effect. It is lined with a dull red silk and the upper section of the dress is made of that same silk. The braided embroidery, which, by the way, is repeated in places on the frock, is done in tones of red, with some yellow and some black, carrying out the bright colors which help to preserve the Russian character and influence under which the costume has been designed.

CHIC SHORT COATS SEEN IN PARIS

Abbreviated Garment Gains Strong Following Among the Careful Dressers in France.

There is no denying that the suit has changed its character this season, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times. It is no longer the severe thing that it once was, and especially with the Parisian couturier does this hold good. The French always have been fond of the soft little suit, and this year they are carrying this preference even further than they have done in the past, at least for many, many years.

Worth uses much suede to create his tailor-made things, and in fact the use of this soft leather is almost universal. It has come to be a suit material de luxe among the smarter designers.

Jenny shows any number of little coats, all of which are short and tight and many of which are reversible. There is also a great vogue for the smart little vest which is worn with the short coat and which is frequently braided and more often gayly buttoned. The short coat is consistently short and straight of line and is usually most successfully worn with a plainly made and straightly cut frock. A smart cravat is at times twisted about the neck in place of a collar and its ends reach almost to the waistline, at which point they are sometimes embroidered with a monogram of the wearer.

Gauntlet Gloves.

Black kid gauntlet gloves have the gauntlets embroidered in scrolls of white wool, or are piped with several rows of white kid. On white gloves the process is reversed and the pipings or embroidery are of black.

Perforations.

Perforations make the only trimming on a smart fall cape of tan broadcloth. They give the appearance of having been put in with different-sized machines.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 3

JESUS SENDING OUT MISSIONARIES

LESSON TEXT—Luke 10:1-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into the harvest.—Luke 10:2.

REFERENCE MATERIAL — Matthew 10:1-42.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Sends Out Seventy Helpers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Sends Forth Seventy Missionaries.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC —Heralds of the Kingdom.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC —Our Home Mission Work.

I. The Seventy Sent Forth (vv. 1, 2).

1. Appointed by the Lord (v. 1). Only those should go forth who are appointed by the Lord.

2. Sent Forth Two by Two (v. 1). The purpose of this was that they might mutually help, counsel and support each other.

3. Reason for Their Appointment (v. 2). The harvest was great, but the laborers were few. The task before the Christian church after nearly 1900 years is still great.

4. Pray the Lord to Send Forth Laborers (v. 2). The realization of the prodigious task before us will cause us to pray to the Lord to send forth more laborers.

II. Instructions Given (vv. 3-16).

1. He Reveals the Dangers Confronting Them (v. 3). They were thrust forth by the Lord to proclaim His name, though so doing would expose them to deadly peril, even as lambs surrounded by hungry wolves. It matters not what the dangers are if the Lord sends forth.

2. Free From All Incumbrance (v. 4). The mission was urgent, so all that would in any way hinder the speedy execution of the task was to be left behind.

3. Distraction of Social Intercourse to Be Omitted (v. 41). Eastern salutations were long-drawn affairs. To go into such formalities would delay Christ's messengers.

4. Behavior in the Homes Where Received (vv. 5-9). (1) Offer the peace of the gospel (vv. 5, 6). This is to be done regardless as to whether it will be received or not. There is a reflex blessedness in preaching the gospel. Even when the message is rejected the effort is not wasted, but comes back to the one who has made the effort. (2) Do not shift quarters (vv. 7, 8). Missionaries should remain in the home where they have been received, content with what is given them. They should not demand better food and more comfortable quarters than what is commonly provided. However, that which is given should be gratefully received, for the laborer is worthy of his hire. (3) Healed the sick (v. 9). These disciples were given power to heal the sick. The ministers of Christ should seek to give relief to those in distress and use every opportunity to proclaim the gospel message.

5. The Awful Fate of Those Who Reject Christ's Message (vv. 10-16). Their case is more hopeless than that of Sodom. The thought of those who would reject Him through rejection of His messengers reminds Jesus of those cities which had already rejected Him. The measure of one's judgment is determined by the measure of his privileges. Those who reject Christ's messengers reject Christ—reject the Heavenly Father who sent Him.

III. The Return of the Seventy (vv. 17-24).

1. Their Report (v. 17). They were highly elated. They seemed to be agreeably surprised. They not only found that they could heal the sick, but cast out demons also. They seemed to be filled with self-satisfaction. It is easy even in Christian service to be spoiled by our successes.

2. Jesus' Answer (vv. 18-24). (1) He told them it was no surprise to Him (vv. 18, 19). With prophetic eye He saw their success as indicating that time when the prince of this world would be overthrown (John 12:31). By virtue of His mighty triumph over Satan He assures them that they need have no fear of what should befall them. Nothing could harm them; nothing could prosper which opposed them. Indeed, nothing can harm the servant who goes about His Master's business. (2) Real cause for rejoicing (v. 20). He promptly rebuked them, telling them that their chief joy should be because of their heavenly relation, not because of these miraculous gifts. That above all which should provoke gratitude is the fact that God has chosen in Christ and saved us, inscribing our names in heaven. (3) Jesus' exultation (vv. 21, 22). The consciousness that soon the victory would be won because God had committed all things unto Him, and that only as men received Him could they know the Father, caused Him to rejoice in what was being accomplished. (4) Congratulates the disciples (vv. 23, 24). He assured them that they were sharing privileges which had been denied to many of the prophets and kings. To share in the opportunity of making Jesus Christ known is greater than being a king.

Buy Them for a Pair of Shoes.

Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy, even to make the poor of the land to fail, saying, When will the new moon be gone that we may sell corn, making the Ephah small and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit? that we may buy the poor for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes.—Amos 8:4, 6.

Many Believers.

Any number of people will believe that the Ruler of the Universe has something to do with an earthquake or a volcano; it is hard for us to believe that He controls the bloom of a peach tree, or the recovery of a little child.—J. H. Eccleston.

Things That Ye Shall Do.

These are the things that ye shall do: Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates.—Zacharlah 8:16.

Wisdom Dwells With Prudence.

In wisdom dwell with prudence and find out knowledge of witty inventions —Proverbs 8:12.

Best Men Needed.

The worst times need the best men. —Alexander Maclaren.

RADIO

WHAT INDUCTANCE MEANS EXPLAINED

Its Cause and Effects Are Here Told in Popular Language for the Novice.

When a conductor cuts a magnetic field a voltage is induced in the conductor. The voltage induced depends for its value on the rapidity with which the conductor cuts the magnetic field. The value of the induced voltage is a function of the rate of cutting, not of the field density, etc.

A conductor carrying a current is surrounded by a magnetic field. If the value of the current be decreased, the magnetic field will decrease. In decreasing, the magnetic field about the conductor will cut the conductor and induce in it a voltage. This induced voltage in a conductor caused by a change in the magnetic field, which was produced by the conductor, is called the electro-motive force of self-induction. The direction of the induced voltage due to self-induction is such as to oppose any change.

Looking at the end of a conductor, if applied current is in a direction away from the observer, a reduction in current will produce an e. m. f. of self-induction that will add to this current flow away from the observer, or being the same direction as the applied voltage. An increase in the flow of the current will increase the magnetic field and an e. m. f. of self-induction will be induced that will oppose the flow of current.

Suppose we consider the magnetic field about a conductor carrying an alternating current. The current alternately flows in one direction and then the other direction. Each time the direction of flow of the current changes, the direction of the magnetic field reverses.

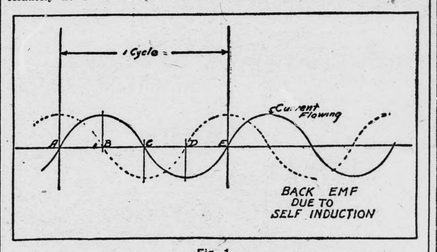


Fig. 1.

When an alternating current flows in a conductor, the current which is set up by the changing magnetic field is also alternating. Suppose that Fig. 1 represents a graph of the current flowing in the conductor. During the first quarter of the cycle, while the current is increasing from zero at A to a maximum value at B, the magnetic field will build up with the current. The inductive back e. m. f., which depends on the rate of change of flow, will be a maximum at A, where the flux is changing most rapidly, and a minimum at B, where change in flow is zero. Similarly during the other three quarters of a cycle the induced e. m. f. due to induction will be a maximum at C and E and a minimum at D.

The dotted curve then in Fig. 1 represents the e. m. f., of self-induction. Note that there is a phase difference of one-quarter of a cycle, or 90 electrical degrees, between the e. m. f., due to induction and the current producing the magnetic field. This action of the conductor having a back e. m. f. induced in it, when a varying current flows through the conductor is called self-induction.

In other words, self-induction may be defined as the property of an electrical circuit that tends to prevent any change in the value of the circuit flowing through it. The e. m. f. of self-induction is always in such a direction as to prevent any change of current in the circuit. A length of wire wound in the form of a coil called a solenoid has a greater self-induction than the same length of straight. The self-induction of a coil with no iron near the magnetic field is a constant and depends on the physical dimensions of the circuit. The unit of inductance is the henry. An electrical circuit has an inductance of one henry, when a change in the current of one ampere per second will cause a back e .m. f. of one volt.

It has been explained that an ever changing magnetic field surrounds a circuit carrying an alternating current and that this changing magnetic field induces in the circuit a back e. m. f. which opposes any change in the current flowing in the circuit.

If a second electrical circuit is brought within the magnetic field of the first circuit, the second circuit will have a voltage induced in it. The value of the voltage induced in the second electrical circuit will be one volt per 100,000,000 lines of flux cut per second. The direction of the induced voltage in the second circuit will be 180 electrical degrees out of phase with the applied voltage of the first circuit. The phenomenon just described is known as mutual inductance. Self-induction is the reaction of a circuit upon itself. Mutual inductance is the reaction that exists between two circuits linked by a magnetic field but separated electrically.

Examples of both types of inductance are found in both high and low frequencies. In a radiophone transmitter the filter reactances are examples of low frequency self-induction. The filament transformer is an example of mutual inductance. The primary of the filament transformer sets up a magnetic field that is cut by the conductor that forms the secondary of the transformer. In radio frequency circuits a tuning coil depends for its action upon self-induction. The operation of a loose coupler depends upon mutual induction for the transfer of energy from the primary or antenna circuit to the secondary tuned circuit to which the rectifying apparatus is connected.

"Skin effect" is due to self-induction. In a conductor carrying direct current, resistance drop, which can be considered as a back voltage, is constant over the entire cross section of the conductor. The applied voltage then is opposed at any point on the cross section of a conductor by the same back voltage and hence the current flowing distributes itself evenly over the cross section of the conductor.

This is not true in conductors carrying alternating current. There are two voltages that oppose the flow of alternating current in a conductor. First, the back voltage due to resistance, and second, the back voltage induced by self-induction. The magnetic field surrounding the conductor will be strongest at the center of the conductor and weaker at the surface of the conductor. This will cause the induced back e. m. f. to be largest at the center and smallest at the surface of the conductor. Naturally the density of the circuit that flows will be inversely proportional to this opposing e. m. f. or the least current will flow at the center and the greater current will flow along the surface.

As the frequency of the current is increased, the "skin effect," as it is called, becomes more and more pronounced. Finally at radio frequencies such a small quantity of current flows near the center of the conductor that the conductive material there is useless and can be removed. For this reason tubing is often used for conducting high power at high frequencies.

RADIO SPARKS

Broadcasting descriptions of missing persons is a new use of the art.

It is suggested that the growth of radio in the next five years will make necessary a "United States secretary of communications."

Radio insurance is now being offered covering fire, lightning, breakage and theft.

When a crystal detector set is not in use it should always be disconnected from the antenna. If this is not done, sensitiveness will be gradually destroyed by continual static splashes and loud signals.

The army has perfected a method by which the fastest-sent radio message can be caught on wax cylinders and reproduced at lower speed on dictaphone machines, making the message easy to read.

The first radio theater is to be installed in the Grand Central hotel in New York city. It will seat more than 1,000 persons and will be made commodious enough to accommodate a large throng on a dancing floor in a pavilion adjoining. Entertainment and dance music will be picked up from the air.

Loose connections, poor insulation, poor ground, poor joints and wires, worn insulation, wires crossing, and many other small matters may put a set completely out of commission.

In the Canary islands the inhabitants convey signals and bits of news by a system of whistling. The system dates back hundreds of years. When radio takes hold the islanders will not know whether their apparatus is out of tune or some inhabitant is trying to whistle a message.

Every motorcycle used by the state police of Michigan will be equipped with radio if experiments now being conducted by the state department for safety are successful.

A Frenchman has invented a system by which checks can be sent by radio. What we now want is a new and easy method of making the money to meet the checks.

A boy in Cambridge, Mass., one evening received on his set a time signal from Nauen, Germany, and one from Honolulu.

STUDY THE RECEIVING SET

Know Your Radio Area and the Capacity of Stations You Wish to Hear.

The "landslide of radio" has nearly stabilized itself, according to all outward appearances. Now, however, it is more than necessary that dealers, wholesalers and manufacturers step out of their way a little to educate their patrons in the new science. The buying public must be careful to analyze his own particular case and not depend upon the reports given out by others on what they have done with a certain kind of equipment. A prominent radio official sets the facts forth as follows:

Know your radio area. By this is meant the location of the station nearest you.

Know the capacity of that station or any station you wish to hear and buy your set accordingly. In determining this you should take static and also so-called fading into consideration.

Know the receiving capacity of your set and do not expect any more from it.

Learn all about your set so that in event of trouble you can repair it. This knowledge will save money for you.

Working to Perfect Crystals.

Every day engineers are trying to perfect radio apparatus so that the most inexperienced novices will be able to get the same results from their simple sets that a seasoned professional operator gets from his complicated commercial installation.

The crystal detector is undergoing many changes. Not satisfied with the plain contact detector, radio men are looking for something better in the laboratories.

Inside Wires.

Securely fasten all wires inside buildings in a workmanlike manner. They should not come closer than two inches to any electric light or power wire, unless separated therefrom by some continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor, making a permanent separation.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Inside Trim,
Porch Columns, Brackets,
Balusters, Laths,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone

when you want that next job of
Printing
You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.
If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.
Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant
We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?
That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.
Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 48.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL PASSED

Dry Amendment Is Stricken Out By Heavy Vote

ACTION NOT UNEXPECTED

Democratic Motion To Recommit The Bill Meets With Failure—Dry Amendment Eliminated.

Washington.—The Administration bill to extend Government aid to American shipping was passed by the House.

The vote on final passage was 203 to 184, with two voting present.

A Democratic motion to recommit the bill was defeated 215 to 172, after which the House began a roll-call vote on the bill's passage.

The House eliminated from the bill the Edmonds amendment relating to the sale of liquor on American ships, thereby striking out of the measure all reference to liquor carrying or selling.

The motion to strike out the amendment, made by Representative Cramton (Republican), Michigan, who contended that existing law was adequate, was passed, 207 to 21.

Immediately after the passage of the bill by the House, Chairman Jones of the Senate Commerce Commission called a meeting of his committee for Monday to begin its consideration and expressed the belief that little time would be needed by the committee, with prospects of a speedy presentation of the bill to the Senate.

Attacking the bill in the House prior to the voting, Representative Andrew (Republican) of Massachusetts, hailing from the Gloucester district, declared the measure still offered a dangerous precedent "which, if adopted, will hound us for years to come."

Opposing the bill as Republican leaders were speeding it toward the point of passage, the speech attracted unusual interest, since Mr. Andrew represents a district in one of the principal maritime States. The easiest course, he said, was to support the bill.

"But no member wants to see a bill put through which involves a large expenditure of public money," he added, "unless he is convinced that expenditure will bring at least an equal return and will not constitute a bad precedent for future legislation.

"I believe that this bill, which involves a possible expenditure of a billion dollars of the people's money during the next decade, is not likely to reduce shipping charges substantially or bring an equivalent benefit to the country as a whole. And I believe that if adopted it will offer another precedent in the way of Federal aid and paternalism which will plague us for the rest of our days."

On motion of Representative Edmonds (Pennsylvania), ranking Republican member of the merchant marine, the section of the bill giving the Shipping Board jurisdiction over rates in the coastwise trade was eliminated.

U. S. TROOPS TO STAY ON RHINE.

"Important Reason In Connection With Foreign Affairs".

Washington.—The American army of occupation on the Rhine will not be returned to the United States for the present "because of an important reason in connection with foreign affairs," it was stated by high authority of the Government.

This official stated the reason back of this Government's decision to delay the orders for the return of these forces could not be made public now. However, it was indicated that the continued maintenance of the American force on the Rhine is due to the threatened crisis over the possibility that France will seize the Ruhr Valley.

It was declared authoritatively that Secretary of War Weeks is in favor of bringing the troops home as soon as possible, and that the force would have been returned two months ago if it had not been for this important and unnamed development in foreign affairs.

The German Government has repeatedly appealed to the United States to maintain its force there, believing its presence has acted as a restraint on French policies.

PLANNED EVEN HER BURIAL.

Widow Who Could Not Live On Pension Made All Arrangements.

Allentown, Pa.—All arrangements for her funeral, including purchase of grave in a local cemetery alongside that of her lifelong companion, Miss Emma Ginkinger, and the selection of a casket, were made by Mrs. Sue Becker, widow of a Civil War veteran, who died in a hospital here from inhaling illuminating gas. Mrs. Becker left a will in which she bequeathed the proceeds of a life insurance policy amounting to $350 to Jacob S. Burkhalter, a local undertaker, for the payment of her funeral expenses. Mrs. Becker had told friends she was unable to live on her pension.

THREE DEAD IN LIQUOR RAID.

Police Chief, Mortally Wounded, Kills Alleged Bootlegger And Son.

Harlan, Ky.—Three men are dead as a result of an attempted booze raid at the home of Harlan Ball. When James Pope, chief of police of Harlan, entered the house in search of liquor, Ball opened fire. In a gun battle which followed, Pope shot James Ball and his son, Sidney Ball, and staggered from the house, mortally wounded.

BRITAIN SCR

Further Junking
Action By

London.—Eight
British Navy ha
scrapped, two dis
ers rendered usele
under the terms
Conference agree
of naval armamen
The Admiralty
upon the demoliti
it has been seen
ors are doing.
States, Great Brit
ratified the Was
agreements Italy
yet done so.

LIBERIAN GIVEN FA

Senate Votes, comm

DYER MEASU

The Dyer Anti-Ly
pected
Rest
Ses

Washington.—A
in the Senate lost
islative contest o
when Democrats
publicans united
olution authorizing
000 to Liberia.

The motion to r
tion to the Finan
out instructions, w
Senators Simmo
North Carolina,
23. Republicans
Democrats to send
to committee were
zona; Capper, of
Maine; Harreld, o
of Washington; L
kota; LaFollette,
Nary, of Oregon;
rado; Norris, of N
ter, of Washingto
West Virginia and

The vote was ge
as killing the reso
advocated by the
and was passed
May. Attached to
an amendment w
thorizing an appro
000 for reclamation
and another for e
Interstate Commer
35 additional loca
spectors.

The Senate reje
amendment offered
Nary, to send the
committee with in
inate the Liberian
port back the reso
motive boiler inspe

Administration le
tion of the resoluti
that the United S
obligated to extend
000 to Liberia as a
participation on th
in the World War
tended no moral
and charged Repu
deavoring to put t
order to carry poli
negroes in the Unit

After disposing o
resolution the Sen
Dyer anti-lynching
further than a mo
The fight over the
was passed by the
is expected to occ
of the special ses
into the regular
next Monday.

ENGINE CARRIE

Timepiece Found C After Train

Bloomsburg, Pa.
of Mrs. Clyde F.
since Tuesday nig
the automobile she
struck by a Penns
has been returned
was found by an
Wilkes-Barre on the
accident, but it was
that he learned to
He found it on th
the locomotive, abo
the ground, still run

TO MAKE GERMA

Paris.—The Fren
icy toward German
in the plan for
Ruhr industrial dist
the Rhineland app
upon three primary

First—The Gover
fy the French peo
German obligations
and not to be all
definitely.

Second—The Fre
by its patience has
it has not acted im

Third—That if du
months there shoul
of any workable p
sistance of allied or
then France may be

SENT IN ALAR

Amateur Operator Progress Of

Harrisburg.—As a
farm of Herman T
bethtown burned, an
erator kept radio fa
advised on the progr
He dispatched the f
fire. Firemen from
Mount Joy, Rheems a
fought the flames, w
by lack of water.